

RSGN
for Sale,
BUTTER,
or family use,
D,
ain Woodhouse,
or sale by
n & Forzile,
OTTONS,
PLAINS,
brought from the
and will be sold.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1806.

[No. 1748.]

SALES AT VENDEE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDEE STORE,

CORNER OF PRINCE AND WATER STREETS,
A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL KINDS OF GOODS WHICH ARE ON LIMITATION
AND THE PRICES OF WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED,
CAN AT ANY TIME BE VIEWED AND PURCHASED AT THE
LOWEST LIMITATION AND PRICES.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial and fast
sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hog-
heads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain A. M. McKenzie, at Gads-
by's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

For Freight or Charter,
To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. HEWES;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawrafson and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received.

By the schooner Betsy, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
10 barrels and 100 lbs. of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead can-
isters, and by the pound.

Just received and for sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease,
elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spain Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.

July 3 RICHARD HORWELL.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100 lbs. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

For Liverpool.

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six

hundred barrels burthen will

take freight on moderate terms.

Advances made on consignment to Messrs.

Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

For Sale,

On CONWAY'S Wharf,

2000 bushels Turks-Island Salt.

Martsteller & Young.

November 4.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

3000 weight excellent BUTTER,

In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5.

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawrafson & Howle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.

do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the
manufactury, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.

November 5.

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the Leonidas, and William

and John,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3.

detco3y

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,

Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by

the subscriber,

A confignment of SEGARS, of

the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail

Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks

English, French and German. A line, ad-

dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be

duely attended to.

November 3.

NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry for the second

legion of the district of Columbia, will be held

at the court-house, in Alexandria, on Satur-

day, the 8th instant, for the assessment of

fines—and a legionary court will be held at the

same place, on Saturday, the 22d instant, for

the purpose of hearing appeals and performing

other duties required by law. The courts will

be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning of each

day.

November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-

verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

3000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

The Subscriber

Has received by Captain Hand,

20 chests Young Hyson Tea,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY;

Which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

Joseph Dean.

November 4.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three

story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,

occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

An examination of the Scholars of
the Alexandria Academy, will be held at the
Academy, on Monday the 10th instant.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. D. SIMMUS, Sec'y.

November 3.

Robert Gray,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an

excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,

Tenders his grateful acknowledgment to

the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Potomac,

for their having twice elected him one of their

Directors; and is sorry now to inform them,

that the present deranged state of his health,

will not permit him longer to attend to the

duties of this appointment: he, therefore, re-

spectfully requests, that, at the approaching

election, they will look out for some other

person to supply his place:

November 5.

Superfine, }
Fine, and Forrest }
Cassimere, Wistcoatings, }
Manchester, }
Plains and Kersey, }
Halfhicks and Napt Cottons, }
Napt Fries and Flusings, }
Blue and grey Coatings, }
Ladies superfine Coatings, }
A handsome choice ofannels, }
Rope and striped Blankets, }
Scarlet Cambric, }
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, }
Printed Counterpanes, }
Irish Linens and Dowlases, }
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks, }
Brown and white Platillas, }
White and brown Rolls, }
Burboon Gurrabs, }
Mammooches, }
Loods, }
Lod and Lump Sugar, }
Tins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of }
taylors Silks Twists and Thread, All of which }
he is determined to sell at the most reduced }
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet }
with that encouragement his attention to business }
may seem to merit from a generous public.

LEWIS LANNAY,

One of the firm of McCULLOCH and LANNAY'S,
Baltimore.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 12th of September, received at the office of the Philadelphia Register, by the ship *Protection*, capt. Terry, arrived at New York, in 42 days from Liverpool.

PARISIAN REVIEW OF POLITICS. BY BARRERE.

The Peace of Presburg was the result of events too unexpected for the cabinets of Europe to be able to appreciate immediately the influence it would have upon their future conduct. Six months have scarcely elapsed since it was signed, and the ostensible measures of the different courts enable the observer already to judge of the effects of that treaty.

The House of Austria, whose policy never wavers but when it is influenced by that of other cabinets, renounces war, and is employed only in repairing the injuries it has done her. The troubles of Servia, the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, the weakness of her army, the ruin of her credit, and the desolation of her provinces—such are the objects of her solicitude; far from desiring new contests, she blesses peace, which permits her to repair the evils they have caused her.

Prussia, aggravated at the expense of England, has no longer any thing to fear from the insinuations of the cabinet of St. James. George has launched his thunder against William, who fears them less perhaps, than his friendship. Some ships lost, some men made prisoners, and some cessions to France, are the price of a province rich in extent, population, and produce, and whose value is doubled by its local situation. This acquisition, which draws a line of eternal separation between the courts of London and Prussia, unites for ever the court of Berlin to the interests of the court of France. A war of negociation with Sweden, of misunderstanding with Russia, and the new arrangements of Germany occupy Prussia at present—her wise and moderate conduct proves the desire she has to preserve peace.

Russia, too feeble in population to expect success in Europe and Asia at the same time, has adopted the policy which her interest and her glory required. At the very moment in which her peace with France ensures the repose of the West, a solemn embassy unites the court of Petersburgh with the court of Pekin; ships from Kamtschatka explore the seas of Japan, and lay the foundation of a commerce which will civilize the North. Policy does not alone contribute to the prosperity of Russia—her armies have passed the Caucasus; spread over the plains of Persia, & are already under the walls of Ispahan; treaties will unite the Czar to the Shah, and from that moment the trade of India, lost to England, will abandon the vast ocean, and return to the seas and rivers that flow into it. That day will deprive Great Britain of her riches and her resources for loans—that day will turn against her the treasures she employs to agitate Europe, and the arms upon which she relies for the defence of her territory.

Turkey, weakened by her extent, and by her manners, by the mixture of two nations, and the wavering policy of the Divan, was on the point of disappearing from the map of Europe, when the treaty of Presburg, by giving her frontiers in common with the kingdom of Italy, has regenerated the empire of the Cross: Neither the influence of Russia, nor that of England being able to turn Sultan Selim from his real interests and from his ancient ally. Ambassadors are arrived to bring the pledge of peace—it is to Turkey the pledge of happiness. This intimate union of France and the Porte changes the direction of the commerce of the Levant and the Mediterranean; soon too the fleets from Toulon, Venice, Ragusa, the ports and isles of the Ionian sea, and the coasts of Barbary, will drive the English from a sea where Malta or Gibraltar will only serve them as a refuge.

The king of Sweden, plunged into a war, which folly, not glory, induces him to carry on, attacks his subjects, not his enemies. Prussia has not yet seen her territory threatened, and the inhabitants of Swedish Pomerania have already lost their ancient privileges. The decree which destroys them, develops at length the secret of the war of the north; it proves that the subjects of Gustavus will all be confined to his own territories.

Germany (or the princes who formed formerly part of the ancient Germanic confederacy) waits for the charter which is to replace the golden bull; that minute act prevented the usual troubles at the election of a king of the Romans, regulated the

ceremonies of the coronation, distribute the rank and functions of the electors, but did not ensure to the petty princes of Germany the peaceful possession of their dominions. The emperor, under whom they held, might summon them to his assistance, arm them for his defence, without being always bound to protect them; the interest of the empire often exhausted the force and the revenues necessary to the safety of each of its members; the custom of deciding every thing at the diet according to the number of votes attached to the elective fiefs, rendered the liberties of the German empire illusory: in fine, the destruction of a great number of principalities, and the tottering state of all the rest, dealt the last blow to that ancient association.

Denmark, accustomed to consider Sweden as her natural enemy, follows a policy diametrically opposite to that of Sweden. The peaceful cabinet of Copenhagen profits by the calamities which Gustavus produces in his own dominions, and derives advantage from the troubles of Europe, without taking any part in them. The prosperity of her commerce appears to be the sole object of her solicitude.

The United States, by a policy foreign to the old world, purchase countries which they might conquer, preserve a sentiment of gratitude for the French nation, and feebly revenge the fresh outrages of England. Yet their territory increases, their population advances, their revenues are more prosperous, and their growing navy dictates laws upon the coast of Barbary. England alone dreads the prosperity of America, and seems to feel that greater glory awaits the Americans upon the river St. Lawrence.

England, isolated from Europe by her interests no less than her geographical position, exhausts the science of her cabinet in making conquests which she will not keep, and in contracting debts which she will never pay. Her vessels navigate peacefully the most distant seas, yet are full of fears in traversing the channel; her commerce enslaves three quarters of the globe and cannot maintain itself in the fourth. Her policy arms kings to subdue France, and their defeat strengthens France. Yet it is not to any want of skill on the part of the cabinet of St. James, that this bad success is to be attributed. No—but it is to the force of events, which united together, command each other, and lead to results different from those which seem to be expected. The present conduct of the cabinet of London proves that it is convinced of the feebleness of England to contend with France. It proves also, that the true interests of the nation are better appreciated by the new ministers, and that if peace be negotiated slowly, it will still be signed.

The other states of Europe, all united to France by gratitude, interest and blood, compose what in modern policy is called the federative empire, but which might be more appropriately called the empire of the west. Her population exceeds that of the rest of Europe; her arms are already covered with immortal glory; and the name of the founder is placed by the side of those of the heroes of antiquity. The peace of the world seems to be the sole object of this political institution. Time had diminished the number of petty states, and futurity prepared their entire destruction; the moment was approaching in which empires were to have frontiers in common; in which whole people, and not armies, were to decide the fate of battle. A single conception of genius preserves future generations from the evils which fate was preparing for them. Weak princes become strong by the support they receive; people unite, instead of destroying each other; humanity is consoled, and peace re-establishes her empire in climates which she thought never to have dwelt in more.

MUNGO PARKE.

MR. EDITOR,

As there have lately appeared in several newspapers various accounts of Mr. Parke, and his fellow travellers in Africa, the following extract of a letter from him to his friend at Goree, being the only authentic information received since he reached the river Niger, will no doubt prove acceptable to those who feel an interest in the fate of that enterprising man:

"Sandspring, Bamboura,
"November 10, 1804.

"My dear friend,

"We left the Gambia in high health and spirits, and continued travelling with the greatest and most flattering prospect of success, till we had crossed the Falama river, and entered Minkodoo: here, alas! The rainy season commenced, and the soldiers were affected with fevers. The fever had

at first the appearance of typhus, but in a few days the yellow tinge of the skin convinced us that we had a more dangerous disease to contend with. [Here he relates his method of treatment, which, he says, he has every reason to believe would have been very successful, had they had proper convenience, and not been exposed to the heat of the sun.] Our numbers diminished very rapidly; for, as the rainy season advanced, the dysentery made its appearance, and we reached the river Niger, 22d August, in a very weak and sickly state. On our arrival we had a long palaver with the king of Bamboura, and received permission to pass to the eastward, and arrived at Thirpla (Sansanding) where we have resided near two months, fitting out our schooner, and laying in provisions. The healthy season is now set in, and I indulge the hope of reaching the coast before any more of us drop off. Out of 44 Europeans, who left the Gambia in good health, only Lieutenant Martin, and three soldiers* of the royal African corps, and myself, remain alive. I have not had a day's sickness since I left Goree. Mr. Anderson, my brother, friend and companion, died of a dysentery on the 28th of October, and Mr. Scott of a fever, two months ago.

"I am your's, &c.

(Signed) "MUNGO PARKE"

The guide who brought these letters says that he saw Mr. Parke to the eastward of Sansanding, after the date of his letter. He also reports that there was an English ship in the Gambia that had letters on board from Mr. Parke for his majesty's secretary of state.

* Names of the soldiers—Abraham Bolton, John Connor, Thomas Higgins.

ALTONA. August 16.

The following letter has been written to the emperor Napoleon, by M. Jacobson, agent of finances to the court of Brunswick:

SIRE,

Penetrated with sentiments of the most profound veneration, and filled with that admiration which those extraordinary men always excite, who, at different periods, are chosen by the eternal to ennoble the human race, I approach your majesty's throne with all that confidence the great actions with which you have caused the astonished world to resound, are calculated to inspire.

I have not the happiness to be numbered among the people for whose advantage you sacrifice all the moment of your life. I belong not to that happy country, to which you have called back peace. I am one of the unfortunate Jewish people against whom ignorance and superstition have leagued, in order to degrade them and render them the opprobrium of every other nation; but the Lord of Hosts has chosen you to give happiness to that world, and to the Jews are a part of that world. I belong to that people whose misery has for more than 1000 years in vain implored the compassion and the humanity of sovereigns—to that people who expected in you their savior, and who in you, Sire, have found him.

I have constantly endeavored to promote the happiness of my countrymen by civilizing them; and my efforts have been crowned with the happiest success. I have at last been able to interest several German princes in favor of the Jewish people. I have obtained for my unfortunate brethren the abolition of an infamous tax. I have established at my own expence, an institution for the instruction of Jewish children, and in which there are at present more than twenty Christian children. Now, however, I place no limits to my hopes, since I have the happiness to raise my suppliant voice to the throne of your majesty.

Deign, Sire, to extend you benevolent views to the Jews who inhabit the countries adjoining to your vast empire. If you confine your benefits to that part of my brethren who are among your majesty's subjects, how much will still remain to be desired! How will it be possible to surmount the obstacles which the difference of the French administration, and that of other states will place between them and us?

The commercial relations of France and Germany require a constant intercourse between the Jews of these countries, but what Jew inhabiting your states would degrade the title of French citizen by the humiliations and vexations which the system of administration now practised in Germany would make him experience?

Would he choose a spouse among a people rendered infamous by the laws of the country they inhabit?

How great and sublime is the enterprize of breaking the chains of a people unjustly oppressed! Who but a God can hearken to their complaints and deliver them from an unsupportable bondage!

The princes of Germany do not oppose the accomplishment of this grand work: on the contrary, it is the object of their wishes. They are anxious to ameliorate our condition. We groan under the operation of ancient laws dictated by barbarism, and which prejudice only could have maintained until the present day.

The German Jew would be happy were he permitted to earn his bread honestly, to enjoy the common right of protection which governments owe to their subjects: and were there given to his worship a practical form, which, without deviating from his own law, would accord with the exercise of all the duties of citizenship.

But to attain this object it would be necessary,

1. To establish a sovereign Jewish council, presided by a patriarch residing in France.

2. To class all the persons professing the Jewish faith according to the districts they inhabit with a Synod to each, which under the superintendance of the French government and the sovereign Jewish council, should decide on all affairs connected with worship, and should appoint the rabbis.

3. To authorize the said sovereign council to supply each Jew with the necessary expenses for enabling him to fulfil the duties of a citizen in every country.

These means, Sire, appear equally certain and indispensable. Only break the political and ecclesiastical chains which confine the Jews to a state of slavery, and you will soon see them aspire to the dignified character of other nations. Then shall we emulate our ancestors, who changed the barren rocks of Palestine into delightful gardens, and covered them with the richest harvests. Then shall we be worthy of bearing the same name as those heroes who planted their victorious standards on the banks of the river Jordan, with the same hands with which they guided the plough and shuttle.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 3.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The Foreign Intelligence which occupies the columns of the Mercantile Advertiser this day, was received at New Bedford by the ship *Fame*, in thirty six days from Greenock. It is copied from London papers to the 18th of September, inclusive, and contains some political occurrences of a very interesting nature.

(*Mercantile Advertiser*)

ITALY.

Naples August 14.

The English have taken the castle of Reggio, in Calabria. Messina still threatens to march and give battle to the English.

Messina, July 30.

General Fox has arrived here as commander in chief of the British troops. He has appointed general Stuart to conduct the war in the Two Calabrias.

GERMANY.

Ranks of the Maine, Aug. 30.

The confederation of the Rhine has been positively ordered to put in motion its contingent troops. Prussia has concluded an alliance with Hesse. Russia has one hundred and fifty thousand men on the frontier of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, September 6.

His majesty will soon repair to the army. Whether to review them or be ready for political events, is not said.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 9.

The refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify D'Oburil's treaty, has not yet been followed by the rupture of the English negotiation, but slight hopes of peace however remain. The troops which had returned from Germany have been ordered to face to the right about, and the troops which had entered France are to proceed to Germany again.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 15.

On Saturday last the 13th instant in the afternoon, that great and illustrious statesman, Charles James Fox, yielded his last breath in the arms of his nephew Lord Holland.

The following persons are talked of as his successors: The marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland, Mr. T. Greave and Lord Lauderdale. Mr. Fox was in his fifty eighth year. He was elected to parliament before he was of age, acted with the then ministers, and his first speech was against Wilkes. He was often in and out of the ministry. Last night a messenger left town for Paris. He will carry the news of the death of Mr. Fox.

The embarkation of troops for foreign service is renewed with increased activity.

An order yard, Ports soon the flatally employe ready to be got ready. The boats recently cut ed vessels. An attem teran, we h his beco m

Consuls nium on the The reas refusal to r that D'Obu to his instru ciatios.

We have Dutch to men's indi The offic nos Ayres the 27th o of the Ec and build a proclama in amity w The tra on the sam Trinidad.

It was in the k bark and o Philipine tie that is ty, wold of to betw dollars. some was was to be mon'y. 90 piereels of po nets, 74 4079 pis swords w English h 1 missin

In the vides the soners of ated offic 2d articl property, promises they shal gainst his the civil mises re provides chives, priations aspect to bues the deliv owners, property lish.

In ge cetary, Buenos force us 2 five at light 3 force co advanced village Chuelo, stroyed ways ill cution. Gene says, th Chuelo, mercy, which to offer were we lars. 50 mil dispositi British treasur to carry

In a dress who Buena mira

do not oppose the work on his condition. We which prejudice until the present be happy were he honestly, to enjoy ion which govern- and were there- ical form, which own law, would act the duties of citizens would be necessary in Jewish council, in France. men professing the districts they in- which under the French government council, should de- with worship, and d sovereign coun- the necessary ex- ful the duties of ar equally certain reak the political which confine the and you will soon be emulated our an- arren rocks of Pa- ens, and coveted st. Then shall the same name as in victorious stand- Jordan, with the they guided the

An order has been received at the dock yard, Portsmouth, to communicate how soon the flat bottomed boats which are usually employed in disembarking troops can be got ready for service.

The boats of the Haughty gun brig have recently cut out of port eight Spanish loaded vessels. She has in her last cruise, destroyed twelve or fourteen other vessels.

An attempt to cut out Jerome's ship Veteran, we have reason to believe, has ere this been made by two of our frigates.

Price of Stocks.

Consols 63 1-4 Omoion 7 3-4. Ominion on the 18th was at 8 1-2.

The reason given by Alexander for his refusal to ratify the treaty with France, is that D'Oubrill had acted entirely contrary to his instructions; but his imperial majesty declares he is ready to renew the negotiations.

(St. PETERSBURG—Official)

September 18.

We have Paris papers to the 11th and Dutch to the 15th. All the military movements indicate approaching war.

The official news of the capture of Buenos Ayres is received. It capitulated on the 27th of June. There fell into the hands of the English 1,291,338 dollars in silver and bullion. General Beresford has issued a proclamation as Lieutenant governor, and promises to allow a free trade to all nations in amity with England.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is to be put on the same footing, by promise, as that of Trinidad.

It was estimated that the merchandise in the king's stores, principally Jesuit's bark and quicksilver; and what is in the Philippine Company's stores; with the little that is retained of floating property, would amount, if it could be disposed of, to between two and three millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some was claimed as private property, and was to be restored, and so of some of the money.

90 pieces of ordnance, 550 whole barrels of powder, 2,208 muskets with bayonets, 74 without bayonets, 617 carbines, 4,079 pistols, 31 muskettoons and 1,247 swords were taken at Buenos Ayres. The English had 1 man killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing.

In the capitulation the first article provides that the Spanish troops shall be prisoners of war, allows native and domiciliated officers and soldiers to remain. The 2d article promises respect to all private property, civil, military or religious. 3d promises protection to the people, and that they shall not be compelled to bear arms against his Catholic majesty. 4th continues the civil officers in commission, and promises respect to existing customs. 5th provides for the safety of the public archives. 6th continues the taxes and appropriations as heretofore. 7th assures respect to the Catholic religion. 8th continues the ecclesiastical court. 9th directs the delivery of coasting vessels to their owners. 10th agrees that all the public property shall be delivered to the English.

In general Beresford's letter to the secretary of state, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, he mentions that the whole force under his command was 1621, with 2 five and a half inch howitzers, and two light 3 pounders. The Spanish regular force consisted of 2000, and opposed the advance of the British a short time at the village of Reduction, and at the river Chucho, at which latter place they had destroyed the bridge. Their fire was always ill directed, and did little or no execution.

General Beresford, in one of his letters says, that after the passage of the river Chucho, the city of Buenos remained at his mercy, and that the only conditions on which he entered were such as he pleased to offer. The coasting vessels he released were valued at a million and a half of dollars. The British had made an expedition 50 miles into the interior, had found the dispositions of the people favorable to the British, and had recovered considerable treasure which persons were endeavoring to carry to Cordova.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Popham who commanded the expedition against Buenos Ayres, to the secretary of the admiralty.

Off Buenos Ayres, 6th July.

SIR,

In a letter which I had the honor to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expedi-

ency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore to give you only a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their lordships on his majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed in this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered the object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information of the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ultimo we anchored near the island of Flores; and after passing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transports near the south coast of the river; and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte Video, and the Raisonnable and Diomede, by way of demonstration, cruised near Maldonado, and other assailable points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds and currents, continual fog, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honor to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored, on the afternoon of the 25th, off point Quelney a Poulchin, about 12 miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore, on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity; the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of the detachment of his majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his majesty's ship the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon, however, satisfied the enemy that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near 4000 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the river Chucho, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day. On the 28th, our troops took possession of Buenos Ayres.

I have sent Lieut. Groves to take possession of Eusenaba de Baragon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun vessels and two merchant ships.

It appears that the French have not yet obtained possession of Cature. The Mon- tenegro hold it.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.

General James Wilkinson, it has already been stated, has arrived at Fort Adams on his way to Natchitoches. It is asserted that the general does not intend to resume his functions as governor of Upper Louisiana; but has recommended Dr. Browne, the present secretary of the territory (a brother-in-law of Col. Burr) as his successor; and it is said a petition is in circulation among the friends of the general, to recommend Dr. B. to the president for that office. We give these reports as we find them in letters from St. Louis published in Kentucky and Pennsylvania papers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Arrived, schr. Enterprise, Geoghan, 30 days from Point Petre (Guad.).

Also, schr. Caroline, Fshurly, 27 days from the City of St. Domingo. Left ship Fortune, of Philadelphia, uncertain; another ship belonging to Philadelphia, name unknown. A Philadelphia ship bound to the City, was captured and carried into Sumatra. On the outer edge of the Gulf Stream spoke a ship from Liverpool bound to Charleston, out 52 days.

Also ship Chesapeake, Haskins, 13 days from St. Thomas. Left no Baltimore vessels, nor recollects the names of those left. Spoke a schr. from St. Thomas bound to Virginia.

Vessels left at Point Petre (Guadalupe) 3d October by the schooner Enterprise; brig Betsy, Davis for Baltimore in 6 days; schooner John and Eliza, Murphy do. 15 days; Racer, Bolton do. 15 or 20 days; Hope, Watts do. 6 days; schooner Sally Ann, Chamings, New York 6 or 8 days; Millard, Hardy, Philadelphia 12 or 14 days; brig Hetty, Bellows do. 8 days.

Also schooner Hope, Dawson, 25 days from La Guayra. Sailed 11th October in company with brig Hiram, Dase for New York. Left schooner Adventure, Darnell for Baltimore in 8 days; schooner Allegany, Scheer of Philadelphia arrived the evening before; the only American vessel there. Passed brig Union of Baltimore, and 2 or 3 northern schooners in the river bound up. Brings no news of Miranda.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, November 7.

MR. SNOWDEN,

SIR—In your paper of Wednesday, I discover an extract from the 15th article of the British treaty, which is correct; but the note made on the extract is not entirely so: which states the treaty does not expire till the 19th November, 1806.

The treaty was signed by Grenville and Jay the 19th of November, 1794. But by looking at the 28th article it will be seen, the twelve years is to be computed from the day the ratifications were exchanged. The following is extracted from the 28th article of the British treaty.

"It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged."

MR. SNOWDEN,

AS an election will take place on Monday next for twelve directors in the bank of Potomac, the following gentlemen are proposed to the stockholders of said bank as proper persons for directors:

Thomas Vowell, Jr.

William Harschorne.

William Hodgson.

Elisha Janney.

Jacob Hoffman.

Robert Young.

James Paxton.

John G. Ladd.

James Keith, Jr.

Cuthbert Powell.

Joseph Riddle.

Edmund Denney.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Reverend Dr. Muir, Captain Thomas Cole, to Miss Tryphosa N. Hand—both of this town.

Extract of a letter from an officer dated Rapids of Red River, September 20, 1806, communicated for the Baltimore Evening Post.

"DRAR SIR,

"We are within sixty miles of Natchitoches, where we have met Claiborne and letters from Cushing, which leave no sort of doubt, that the Spaniards mean to dispute ground with us at the point of the sword; and that they are augmenting their forces. The governors Cordero and Herrera will be opposed to the poor American Brigadier Faro

"mir." The general has called on the two Territories for Munita. Claiborne will furnish 450 and Mead 250 men only; no matter, we have a few hundred auxiliaries, and the greater the disparity of force, the more fame. We shall be ready in ten or twelve days, and then the governors must retrograde, or taste our steel. Claiborne and Cushing have remonstrated strongly and repeatedly to Herrera, who with much decision repels their demands and reiterates his determination, to maintain the territory of his master, east of the Sabine. The rights of humanity and the genius of his country will induce gen. W— to make one more attempt at conciliation, but he will be prepared to strike the moment it is rejected. The accounts we have of the Spanish camp and equipments are marvellous; they are represented as disorderly, undisciplined and overcharged with the precious metals. What think you of a subaltern bringing with him thirty thousand dollars for pocket money in doubloons. Who knows but we may make a coup d'or and secure a birth in the bed of honor—fifteen days will decide."

The Kentucky papers to the thirteenth of October, received at this office by the mail of yesterday evening, are wholly silent as to the condition of the people in the western states, indicating hostility against the integrity of our country.

(Poulson's Daily Ad.)

Departed this life, at Newburyport, on Wednesday evening last, the noted Timothy Dexter, in the 60th year of his age—Self styled "Lord Dexter" first in the East. He lived perhaps one of the most eccentric men of his time. His singularities and peculiar notions were universally proverbial. Born and bred to a low condition in life, and his intellectual endowments not being of the most exalted stamp, it is no wonder that a splendid fortune which he acquired (though perhaps honestly) by dint of speculation and good fortune, should have rendered him, in many respects, truly ridiculous. The qualities of his mind were of that indefinite cast, which forms an exception to every other character recorded in history or present in the present age, and "now but himself could be his parallel." But among the motley group of his qualities, it would be injustice to say he possessed no good ones—he certainly did. No one will impeach his honesty, and his numerous acts of liberality, both public and private, are in the recollection of all, while one item in his last will will be gratefully remembered. His ruling passion appeared to be popularity; and one would suppose that he rather chose to render his name "infamously famous than not famous at all." His writings stand as a monument of the truth of this remark; for those who have read his "Picnic for the Knowing Ones" a jumble of letters promiscuously thrown together, find it difficult to determine whether most to laugh at the consummate folly, or despise the vulgarity and profanity of the writer. His manner of life was equally extravagant and singular. A few years since he erected in front of his house a great number of images of distinguished persons in Europe and America, together with beasts, &c. so that his seat exhibited more the appearance of a museum of artificial curiosities, than the dwelling of a family. By his orders a tomb was several years since dug, under the summer house in his garden, where he desired his remains might be deposited, but this singular request could not consistently be complied with; and his coffin made and kept in the hall of his house, in which he is to be buried. The fortunate and singular manner of his speculations, by which he became possessed of a handsome property are well known, and his sending a cargo of warming pans to the West-Indies, where they were converted into molasses jades, and sold to a good profit, is but one of the most peculiar. His principles of religion, if they could be called principles, were equally odd; a blind philosophy, peculiar to himself, led him to believe in the system of transmigration, at some times; at others he expressed those closely connected with deism; but it is not matter of surprise that one so totally illiterate should have no settled or rational principles. His reason left him two days before his death.

Newburyport Herald.

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

Staw3w

Notice is hereby given, THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of Little River Turnpike Company, to pave most impossible parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7.

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Writing School.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is opening a WRITING SCHOOL next door south of Jonah Thompson's, Esq. in which he will teach writing in a new and very expeditious manner, four or five weeks only being necessary to acquire the art. Specimens of the rapid improvement made by the method of teaching may be seen at Mr. Thompson's. Hours of tuition, from ten to eleven in the morning for young ladies—from twelve to one for young gentlemen, and an evening school to commence at six.

Ezra Miller.

Alex'a, Nov. 5, 1806.

eo3*

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at private sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in W's moreland and Li hund counties, and my Farm called Clark's, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

eo3

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs, and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann, Co.
Armstead Long, Co.
Charles F. Mercer, Co.
Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.) 2a w 8 w

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, on Saturday, the 13th inst. at eleven o'clock, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months,

The Methodist Meeting-House and Lot,

On William Bushby's square. The lot is 56 feet by 43. Approved indorsed negotiable paper will be required,

In behalf of the Methodist Society,

William Rhodes,
Joseph Smith.

November 3.

eo3d4t

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, &c. July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Compt.

vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. Df's.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED.

Per the ship LEONIDAS, and BOSTON, from Liverpool and the WOLF, from London, The greater part of his FALL

ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22.

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TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.

For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

eo

Bank of Potomac.

ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election will be held for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday, the 10th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

October 3.

2a w 8th Nov

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a Mechanic in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22.

eo

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to secure the payment of \$5000, with interest, I shall on the first day of January, 1807, expose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-house, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by Battle Fitzhugh to the said Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of \$22631. part of the said \$5000, with interest on 16771. part of the same \$22631. from the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October in the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

lawt 1

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, &c. July Term, 1805.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M. Liver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Dencale, &c.

September 26.

eo 2a

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29.

eo

N. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought Nailers, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

20,000 weight Green Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

NEW BREWERY.

THE public are informed that the subscribers having commenced Brewing, will have

BEER

ready for delivering in a few days. GRAINS may now be had at the Brewhouse at the corner of Union and Wolfe streets.

Isaac Entwistle & Co.

N. B. YEAST may be had in a few days at his house in Union street.

October 29.

THE FOLLOWING

New and Valuable Medicine, is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in King-street.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among these disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Grecs, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, Butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply Dr. George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, September 10.

Subscribers to the Assembly's Missions Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above.

Law

Dr. REES'S

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

PRINTING, in its various branches, speedily carried at the Office.

Notice to the honest F. & J. D.

Who gave their bonds for Neaties purchased.

Stock, &c. of Benjamin Dulany.

ALL those will please to come forward last May on 5th. I have an accurate account of the purchases, names, and the sums due from each of them. The honest man only requires to be put in mind of his duty, which he immediately performs.

Benjam in Dulany.

November 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Hon. Circuit of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, made between Thomas Lewis complainant, and the heirs and representatives of David Griffith, deceased, defendants, will be sold on Saturday the 5th day of November next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and 24 months, with approved security, a certain piece or parcel of ground in the town of Alexandria upon the North side of Queen-street, bounding on the old George-Town road and the ground of Butcher and Petten, a plot of which will be at any time shewn: the sale will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, and deeds will be made to purchasers agreeable to the said decree by

Charles Sims,
George Denale,
Thomas Swann.

Oct. 8

The Subscriber has received The following ARTICLES, which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy

10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum